Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTICES FROM THE LICK OBSERVATORY.*

PREPARED BY MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

A NEW CELESTIAL ATLAS.

ATLAS DER HIMMELSKUNDE — Atlas of Astronomy, based on celestial photographs — sixty-two atlas sheets, with 135 single plates and sixty folio sheets of text, containing about 500 illustrations — by A. VON SCHWEIGER-LERCHENFELD. Published by A. HARTLEBEN, Vienna, in sixty parts (issued twice a month), at thirty-five cents per part.

Baron VON SCHWEIGER-LERCHENFELD proposes to publish, as above, a folio atlas (about 11½ by 16 inches), to represent the present condition of Celestial Photography — its instruments, methods, and results. The illustrations, over 600 in all, are to be supplemented by the text, also from Baron VON SCHWEIGER-LERCHENFELD'S hand. Modern instruments and observatories are to be represented by some 200 reproductions of photographs furnished to the author by the directors of various American and foreign observatories, or by the instrument-makers who actually constructed the apparatus. A very large proportion of these illustrations is new. Something like a third of the volume is devoted to observatories and instruments. The remaining plates are mostly reproductions of original negatives of the Sun, Moon, planets, comets, meteorites, stars, clusters and nebulæ, etc. (and of their spectra), furnished to the author by the observatories of Mt. Hamilton, Paris, Prague, Potsdam, Heidelberg, etc. A few original astronomical drawings (of *Mars*, etc.) are included for completeness, as well as maps of the stars, planispheres, etc. A circular relating to the atlas was distributed by HARTLEBEN in April last, and it contains plates of the Milky Way (taken at Heidelberg), the Moon (Paris Observatory), instruments (Pulkowa and Georgetown), the Sun (Potsdam and Meudon), *Mars* (drawing by Professor HUSSEY at the Lick Observatory), and of the Algerian meteorite of 1893 (full size). The illustrations of the atlas are very satisfactory, and the descriptions of the text supplement them fully.

---

* Lick Astronomical Department of the University of California.

Since the foregoing was written, the first part of the Atlas has been received, and it confirms the favorable opinion expressed in what precedes. Many of the reproductions are made by the half-tone process. When these are compared with the original negatives, or with direct copies from the negatives, they naturally show less fineness and detail. Only a few observatories and astronomers can have access to such originals, however. The present work is intended to meet the wants of the hundreds of readers to whom such access must always be closed. Its chief value will be in this regard. Its very complete collection of plates relating to instruments will be important to all, professionals and amateurs alike. It is now, for the first time, possible for the general reader to possess a work which gives an adequate account of the present state of celestial photography. Through the kindness of Baron VON SCHWEIGER-LERCHENFELD, several illustrations from his text are reproduced in the present number of the *Publications*. It may not be out of place to say that the cost of the Atlas, plates, etc., has been some $20,000.

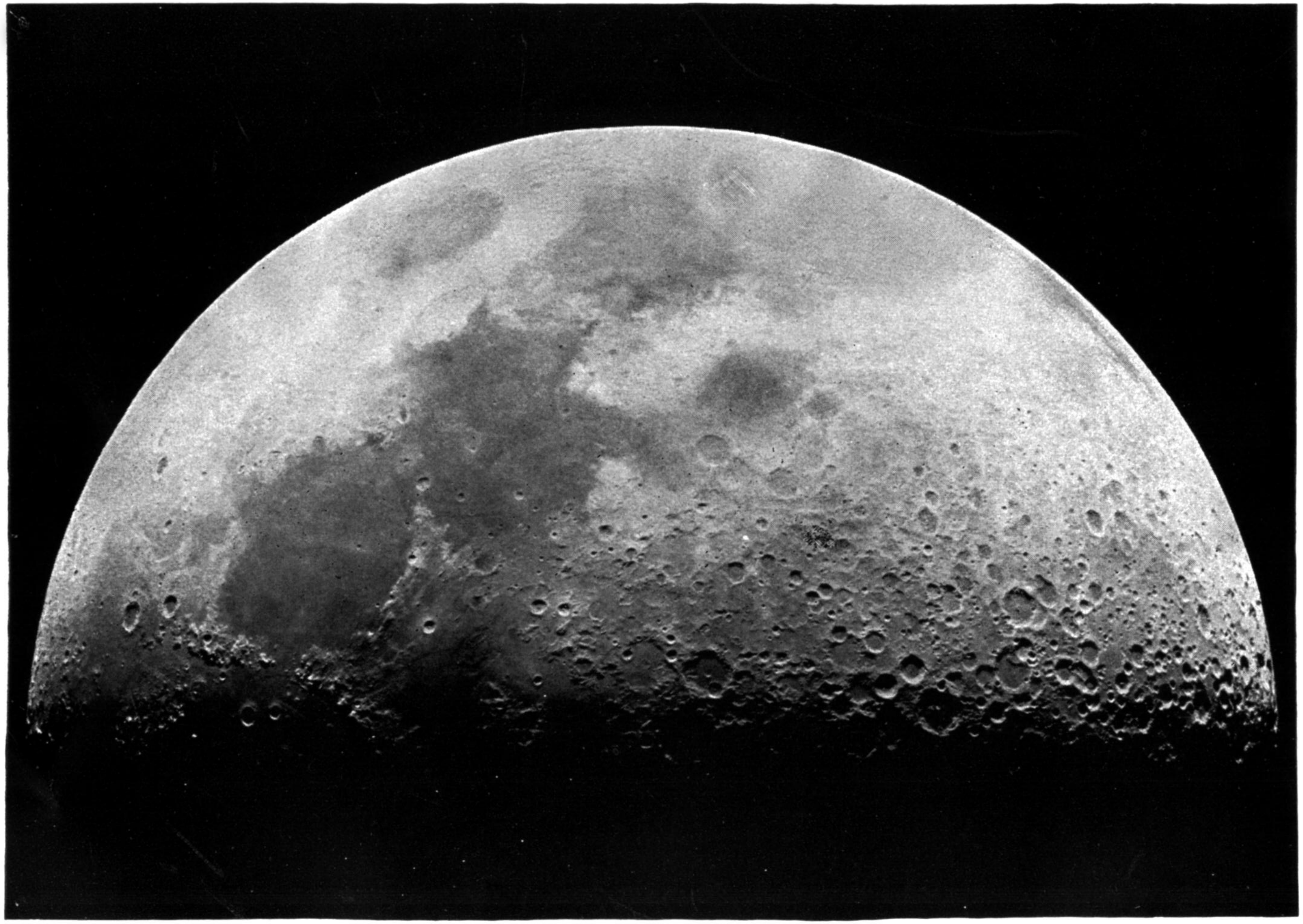
EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

May 10, 1897.

METEOR SEEN AT MT. HAMILTON (MAY 5, 1897).

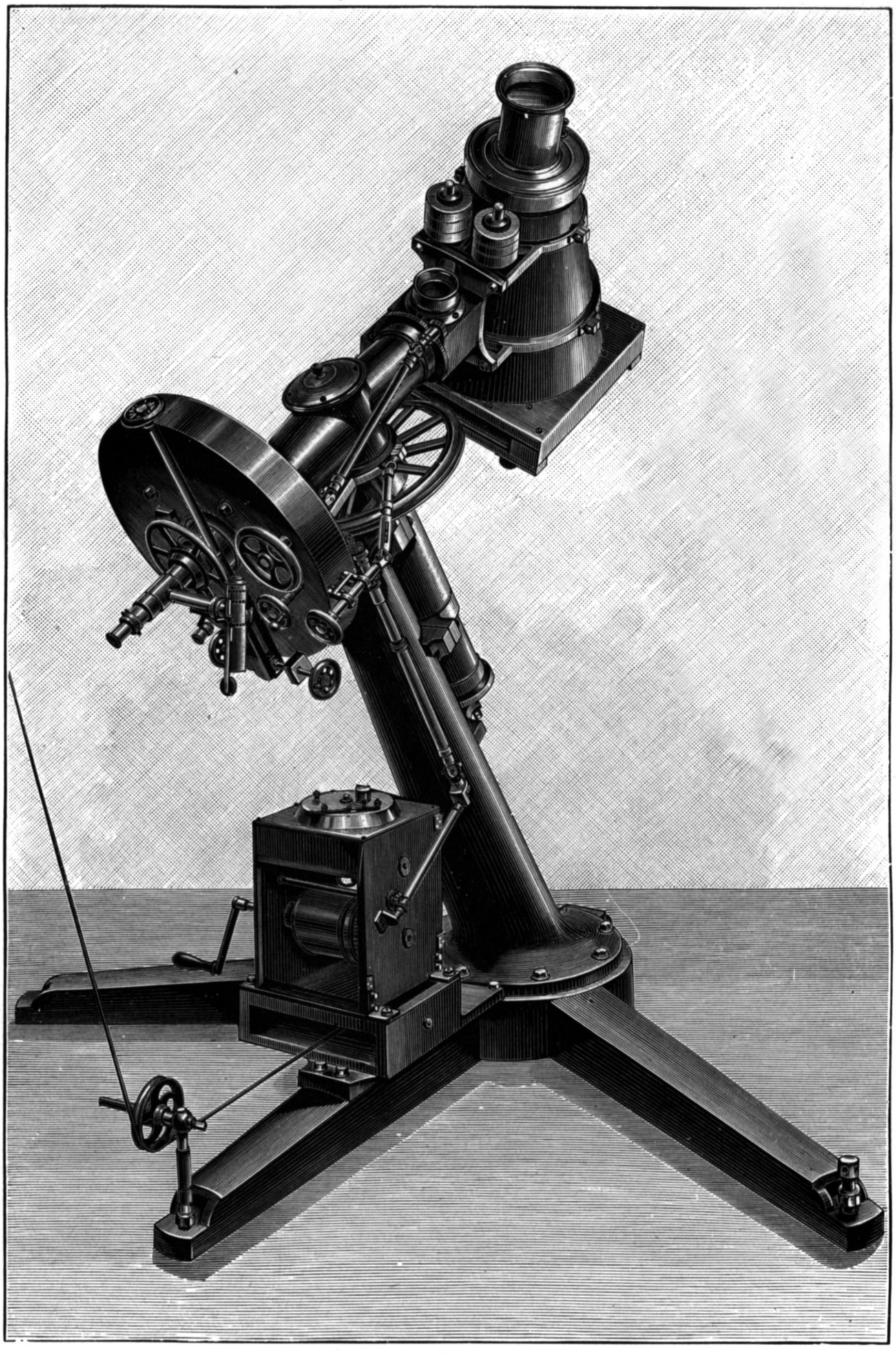
On the evening of May 5, 1897, at $7^h 30^m$ P. S. T., Mr. NICHOLAS D. SOTO, an employé of the Lick Observatory, called my attention to a very bright meteor-trail, the remnants of an explosion, which Mr. SOTO observed at about $7^h 26^m$. The general direction of the zigzag trail was nearly horizontal (the north end was perhaps 5′ higher than the west end), and about 1° long. It was seen by nearly all the astronomers of the Lick Observatory. I made two sets of altitude and azimuth determinations of the brightest portion (extreme west end of the trail) from a point near the northeast corner of the main residence building.

$$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text{Azimuth of extreme west end,} & \text{N. } 51^\circ\, 42' \text{ W.}\\ \text{Altitude of extreme west end,} & \quad 3\ \ \ 30\end{array}\right\} 7^h\, 39^m.$$



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MOON MADE AT THE PARIS OBSERVATORY, MARCH 14, 1894.

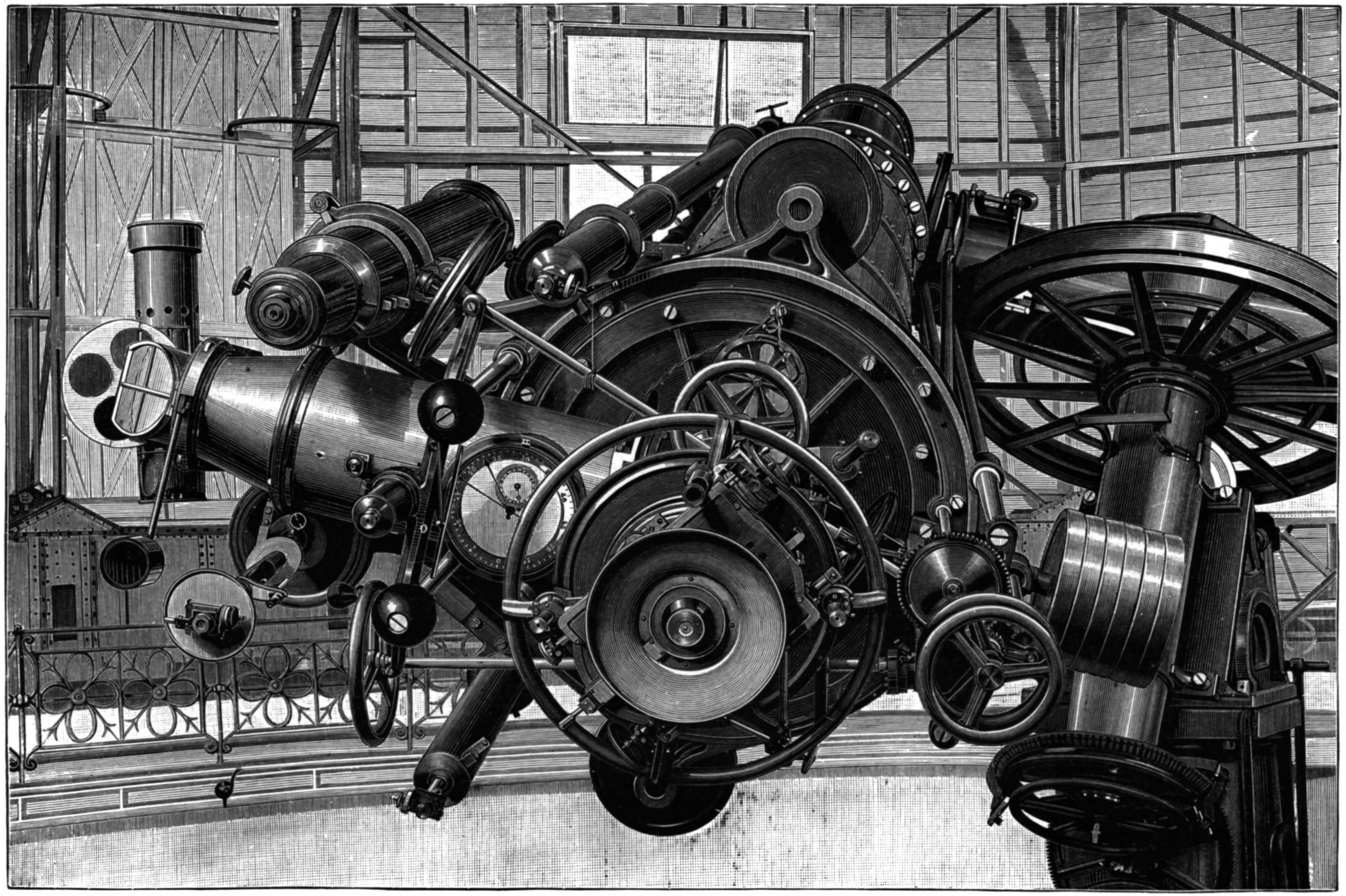
Atlas der Himmelskunde.



PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUATORIAL OF THE MOSCOW OBSERVATORY.

(Camera-lens, 4 inches aperture; plates about 9½ x 11½ inches; notice that the declination axis is itself a telescope of 2½ inches aperture.)

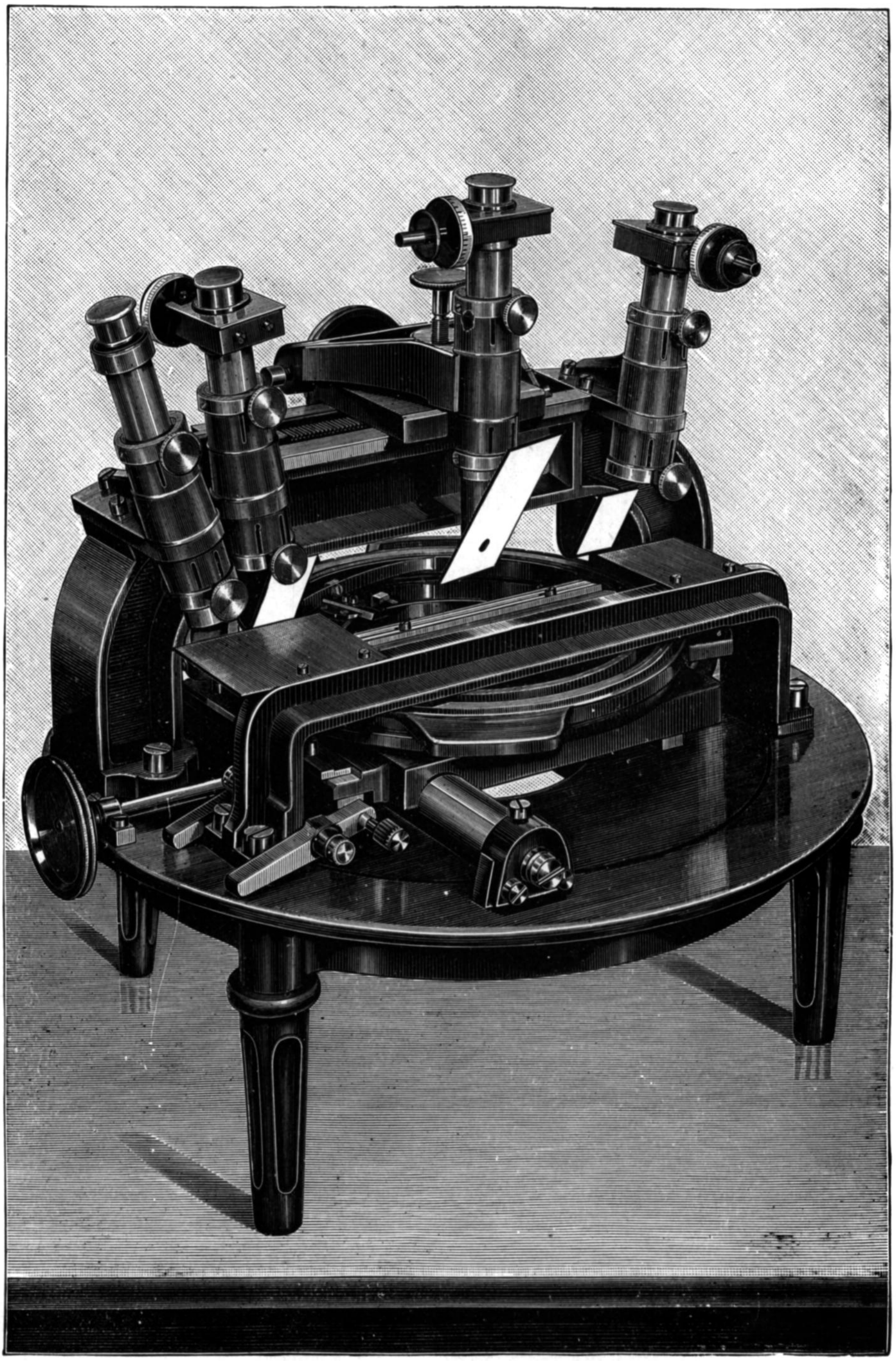
(Atlas der Himmelskunde.)



EYE-END OF THE 30-INCH EQUATORIAL OF THE PULKOWA OBSERVATORY.

(Objective by Clark, mounting by Repsold.)

(Atlas der Himmelskunde.)



APPARATUS FOR MEASURING PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES—(REPSOLD).

(Atlas der Himmelskunde.)